

## McMaster: Tuition hikes rejected

OTTAWA (CUP)—The McMaster University Board of Governors has joined two others in Ontario in rejecting differential fees for visa students. But Lakehead University has bowed to the government.

"Make no mistake about it, the government is calling the shots," said Lakehead Vice-president (Administration) Bryan Mason, noting that the university's size and location makes it difficult to absorb the extra costs.

"Whether one agrees with the government is immaterial. They pay the bill," he said. "One can be altruistic, but what does that do for the other 2,700 students (at Lakehead)?"

McMaster, along with Carleton and Laurentian Universities will absorb the costs for at least one year.

According to President Arthur Bourns, the move was intended "to protect the financial integrity of the university," but, he added, "the fee will have to be charged if a solution cannot be found."

Rejecting the fee will cost McMaster \$220,000 in 1977-78, or .3 percent of the total university budget, Bourns said.

Five percent of the total university enrolment in Ontario is foreign students. At McMaster, the percentage is slightly higher at 6.4 percent, but Bourns said there are several reasons for this.

One reason he mentioned is that McMaster places a great emphasis on its graduate programs and the 20 percent visa student enrolment "provides cultural and academic enrichments."

Although the Board of Governors agreed that a totally open-ended education system is one that no government can afford, the two-tiered fee structure was called a "crude attempt" at cutbacks.

In addition to the three Ontario boards who have refused the differential levy, five more of the province's university senates have ruled against the proposal. Their rulings await board consideration.

### Editorial Board Meeting

There will be an editorial board meeting today at 1 pm. All editors must attend.

**YOU SHOULD CARE**

Important things are your family's TV time would be well it comes on right after the six o'clock hour.

The first half hour is **RESPONSE** and Laurent Laplante discussing and analyzing that affect your family's lives in our province. A Phone 790-0161 any time, any day to tell them.

Following **RESPONSE**, McGill University specialist, Stanley Hart is host of a Canadians give their views on a knowledgeable discussion any.

**CBMT CARES**  
CBC TELEVISION IN MONTREAL  
**CBMT 6**

Week: **And there be m**  
**ty in the F**  
Minister of  
ava S

## Fox addresses Westmount:

## Alarm fires patriotism

By Richard Boudreau

Continuing the Federal Government's attack on the Parti Québécois, Solicitor-General Francis Fox declared that the PQ "seems to have forgotten its electoral platform" and that the present government is "dedicated to the destruction of our country". He was speaking before a largely Liberal audience of over 400 people at a buffet dinner in Westmount last night.

In his prepared address, Fox reiterated Ottawa's stand against further decentralization, saying that the "credibility of federal institutions must not only be restored but enhanced". He also stated, in reference to the political uncertainty in Quebec, that the time had come for "Lévesque to let us know whether ideology has precedence over people."

Fox examined in detail several contentious areas in the 'federalism' debate, especially the air traffic control language dispute. He reprimanded the English pilots, claiming that they were "rejecting, out of hand any realistic approach to the determination of the safety aspects of the question". He also called this dispute "the greatest setback to national unity from the Quebec federalist point of view".

Punctuated only twice by applause, the address was in sharp contrast to the more emotional question period which followed, during which

the predominantly anglophone audience vented their frustrations and fears. An indication of the emotion present occurred when the fire alarm was sounded accidentally, causing some members of the audience to break into a rendition of "Oh Canada".

Fox strongly indicated his belief in federalism, stating "we produced a pretty damn good society". In reference to the military 'coups' and dictatorships of the Third World, Fox

said "that type of thing is not possible in Canada".

The Solicitor General then took a swipe at the leaders of the other political parties, saying that they should be "selling the country to the Province of Quebec instead of saying that it is all Lévesque's fault".

The consensus of the crowd was denunciation of the PQ government and a reaffirmation of their faith in federalism and the Liberal Party.



In today's Daily is the second excerpt of Marlene Dixon's recently released book, *Things Which Are Done in Secret*. If interested in reading one person's view of McGill's murky past, then turn to pages six and seven.

## CBC judges homosexuality "controversial"

By Stuart Russell

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has announced that it will continue to discriminate against gay organizations in its public service announcement policy.

The nation-wide policy states that it is "the considered CBC view that Canadian society is not ready at the present time to condone homosexuality as socially acceptable. Because of that fact, it is a controversial activity. Under the CBC policy

controversial activities are reported on, commented on and dealt with in programs rather than in public service announcements."

The CBC radio station CBH in Halifax is refusing to carry public service announcements for Gayline, a telephone counselling line operated by the Gay Alliance for Equality (GAE).

Last September the GAE filed an intervention in the application for licence renewal of CBH with the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC). The CRTC has not yet ruled on CBH's application.

At that time, the CBC stated that it would initiate a corporate policy study. That study is now concluded.

Gay organizations reacted with outrage to the announcement. "CBC seems to believe that gay people are not really people," said GAE secretary Robin Metcalfe in a statement. "This discrimination is totally unacceptable and will not be tolerated by the Canadian gay community."

The National Gay Rights Coalition called for a cross-country day of protest. Pickets and demonstrations will take place in all major cities simultaneously on February 19.

As well, Canadian University Press (CUP), representing 70 university and college newspapers serving 350,000 students across Canada, recently decided to boycott all advertising from CBC until a new, non-discriminatory policy is adopted. The boycott was approved at the 39th CUP Conference held in Vancouver over the New Year's holiday.

In Montréal, the Association pour les Droits des Gai(e)s du Québec is organizing a picket line for Saturday, February 19. Further details on the protest will be released next week.

### Daily Staff Meeting

Nominations for next year's editorial board will be opened at the staff meeting today at 5 pm. All staff members must attend.



# today

**Women's Union:**  
General discussion meeting.  
7:30 in the Women's Union 457-8.

**Players' Theatre:**  
Auditions for "Twenty-Seven Wagons Full of Cotton" and "A Slight Ache". 3-6 pm, 4th fl. Union. A prepared piece if poss.

**Alpha Gamma Delta:**  
Invites all women students to a coffee, 3-5 pm at 3563 University, apt. 10.

**English Literature Association:**  
Assembly meeting at 4 pm in L26.

**History Students' Association:**  
Presents Prof. Carol Wilton-Selgel on "Organized Crime in the United States During the 1920s and 1930s" in L110 at 3:30 pm. All students welcome.

**Anthropology Students' Assoc:**  
Presents Richard Lee on Women, Men, Sex Roles and Energy Distribution Among the I'Kung Bushmen. L821, 4 pm.

**Jazz:**  
Film history of jazz, 8 pm, L132, 50 cents.

**Graduating students:**  
Copies of OLD MCGILL '77 on sale at \$8 each in the Student Union lobby, 11 am-3 pm.

**Music Faculty Concert:**  
McGill Symphony Orchestra, Uri Mayer, conductor. Soloist: Carmen Picard, piano. Works by Rossini, Khatchaturian, Tchaikovsky, 8:30 pm, free. Pollack Concert Hall, 392-8224.

**Women's Intramural Badminton:**  
Last day to sign up at the Currie Gym for doubles competition.

**Psychology Students Association:**  
Is selling Premiere '77 Passbooks this week (10 am-3 pm). Lobby of Stewart Biology Building. Premiere Passbooks have discount tickets for local restaurants, entertainment centres, and more! Reduced price only \$12.00. Buy before February 14 and 1 in 10 gets his/her book FREE!

**Lunchtime films:**  
The MBSU presents "Atonement," at noon and 1 pm in Stewart S/3. Free admission.

**Economics Students' Assoc:**  
Presents Prof. Lee Soderstrom speaking on "Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance — The Canadian Evidence," 1 pm in Arts 270.

**Engineering Blood Drive:**  
Come out and support your favourite blood type. 10-6.

## classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all other — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

### JOB

**SUMMER CAMP JOBS:** bunk counsellors, instructors for arts & crafts, canoeing, drama, tennis & gym, photography. Pripstein's Camp, 481-1875.

**VOLUNTEERS NEEDED** to perform dual role of tutor and Big Brother-Sister to kids with emotional problems in inner city schools. Particularly math and reading. For more info., call Ms. Micki Vosco, 482-4446 after 4:30 pm or contact Community McGill, Union 406, 392-8937.

### HOUSING

**CARPET CLEANING SPECIALISTS**—deep steam extraction; lowest rates, guaranteed satisfaction. Pick up & delivery. Vic, 481-4422.

**Large 2 Bedroom PENTHOUSE ROOF APT.** to share with one or two quiet individuals. Fully equipped kitchen & laundry facilities in apt., sauna, pool, 5 min. from McGill. 845-7024 between 4-10 pm.

**WANTED GUY TO SHARE** large 8½ on Pine, near Gym. Rent \$90 per month includes utilities, phone, TV, resident chef. Phone 288-9595.

**WANTED FEMALE TO SHARE** apt. with two other women. Own room, cozy, downtown; \$75. Call Albert Jr. before six, 523-1260.

**WANTED: APT. TO SUBLET** from mid-April to September, 1977. Call Louise, 937-3868 during the evening.

**VERY COMFORTABLE BACHELOR 1½**, corner Metro Pie IX \$35 per week includes lighting, heating & taxes. Phone 256-3957 or 464-0019, Olympique, 2732 Pie IX.

**MOVING? THE PROFESSIONALS**—guaranteed lowest prices in Montreal, efficiency, reliability unquestionable; student discounts; Call Tim, T.C. Moore Transport, 481-6385, 488-3887. Insured.

### TYPING

**TYPIST WILL TYPE** students' term papers, theses, research papers. Phone 739-7544 between 8 am—2:30 pm weekdays, anytime weekends.

**THESES, DISSERTATIONS, manuscripts**, etc. professionally typed. IBM Electric. Reasonable rates. References. Denise: 481-5268.

continued on page 8

## ARMY NAVY SURPLUS

- navy coats & pants
  - combat jackets & shirts
  - insulated boots
  - rucksacks & sleeping bags
  - special down parkas
- 752 Sherbrooke St. W.  
across from Campus

## AUTOS AVAILABLE

Toronto, Western Canada  
Maritimes  
(Florida - return cars only)

Montreal Driveaway  
4036 St. Catherine W.  
South West Corner at Atwater  
937-2816

## "POINTEPIENU" "Troupe De Danse"



### Courses:

**JAZZ  
MODERN  
CLASSICAL**

Registration: Feb. 1st to Feb. 14

### STUDENT PRICES

(Courses for children on Saturdays)

For Information:  
288-9056 or 739-4834

15 Notre Dame West, Old Montreal  
(Place d'Armes Metro)

T.O.U.C.H. presents

## The Asylum Coffeehouse

641 Sherbrooke W.

Opening Feb. 4, 9:00 pm

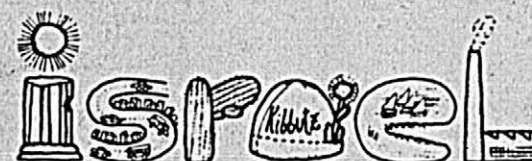
with

DAVE McLAUCHLIN

and  
JEAN MARCOUX

playing country and traditional  
Quebecois music

Admission FREE this week only



studies, tours, volunteer work

Naftali and Yacov from  
Israel Program Centre  
will answer your ques-  
tions

? at Hillel, 3460 Stanley  
Fri., Feb. 4th & 18th  
12-2 pm.  
Info. 845-9171

General info on Israel programs:  
Youth & Hechalutz 934-0804  
Kibbutz Aliyah 735-1159

## McGill

### School of Nursing

#### B.A. and B.Sc. Graduates Unique Opportunity

Are you interested in pursuing a professional career in Canada's rapidly developing health care delivery system? A three-year program leading to a Master's degree and preparation for licensure in Nursing is offered to non-nurses graduated with high standing from general arts or science programs. The program is designed to prepare specialists in nursing for responsible roles in managing, teaching and research in nursing and health care.

For information write:  
McGill University, Master's Program in Nursing  
3506 University Street, Montreal, PQ H3A 2A7

## COMPUTER TRAINING BY CONTROL DATA

ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPUTER MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

"WE BUILD COMPUTERS . . . WE'RE ALSO INVOLVED IN BUILDING CAREERS"  
COURSES START FEBRUARY 28th, 1977

- KEYPUNCH COURSE ..... DURATION 2 MONTHS
  - COMPUTER OPERATOR COURSE ..... DURATION 3 MONTHS
  - COMPUTER PROGRAMMING COURSE ..... DURATION 8½ MONTHS
  - COMPUTER MAINTENANCE COURSE ..... DURATION 8½ MONTHS
  - ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ..... OVER 400 COURSES AVAILABLE
- (Financing available — to 36 months)

An "INFORMATION SEMINAR" pertaining to these courses  
will be held (without cost or obligation)

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 5th at 10:30 am.

• FILMS • PRESENTATION • APTITUDE TESTING

FOR FREE BOOKLET "HOW TO START YOUR CAREER IN COMPUTERS" CALL, WRITE OR VISIT

**CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE**  
2020 UNIVERSITY STREET

An Education Service of  
**CONTROL DATA** 16th Floor, Montreal, P.Q. **284-8484**  
CANADA LTD. (The McGill Metro stop is on our lower level)

Black Rose Books announces the publication of

## Things Which Are Done In Secret

by Dr. Marlene Dixon

Filled with confidential documents to support the thesis proposed by Dr. Dixon on how department and administrative politics function. Describes the role of McGill University in Quebec society.

\$12.95 cloth—290 pp ... available at good bookstores



The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are those of the staff of the McGill Daily, and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society. The Daily is typeset at SST Typesetting and printed at Continental Offset, Ville St Laurent. The Daily attempts to publish all letters submitted which are not racist or sexist, but reasons of space require that submissions of over 350 words receive staff approval. Please type and double space all submissions.

Editorial offices located in the basement of the University Centre, 3480 McTavish. Telephone 392-8955. The Weekly is located in Union B21. Telephone 392-8907. Advertising Office Union B21. Telephone 392-8902.

Editor:	Marc Cassini
Larry Black	Daniel Boyer
Managing Editor:	Editor of the Weekly:
Michael Lewis	Maggie Gosselin
Business Manager:	Sports:
Justin Loughry	Ian Wong
News Editors:	Sherwin Wong
Ron Doyle	Photography:
Josee Gravel	Eva Friede
Jennifer Robinson	Robert Bellini
Desk Editors:	Advertising Manager:
Katherine Gutkind	Irina Loewy
Lewis Gotthell	Canadian University Press:
	Ellen Bartlett

# McGILL DAILY

## COMMENT

### Nine o'clock Monday morning:

**Professor  
Antal Deutsch  
reacts to ransacking  
of his office.**



## Labour Notes

By Marie Poirier

The Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) met with Federal cabinet ministers Monday to discuss the eventual abolition of wage and price controls and to consider a mechanism for their eventual replacement.

It was the first meeting between the labour organization and Government officials since October 1975, when the controls came into force, when the CLC severed ties with federal participatory organizations.

Both parties want to end the controls but the Government is guarantees from labour that the economy will not be disrupted. The CLC, in turn is proposing a consultative council composed of Government, labour and business representatives to insure cooperation between the three groups.

It is not a complete reconciliation but certainly a major step towards abolition of the controls. The idea of a council fulfills a theme of the CLC: a formal partnership between Government, business and labour.

The Federal Government and the unions should not have difficulty proposing this kind of arrangement to provincial unions affiliated with the CLC. But, it could be different in Quebec where only the Fédération des travailleurs du Québec (FTQ) is affiliated with the CLC and even there has only loose ties with the central office.

The question now, as to how the Quebec unions will accept the idea of the council. Militant trade unionists do not believe in partnership because they say it favours business over workers. The Government asks for advice from business and labour but makes the final decision which, the workers say, habitually reflects the interests of the business community.

#### Bill to amend the Labour Code

The Federal Minister of Labour has proposed amendments to the Labour Code to recognize the new reality of flexible work hours. The workers concerned under the proposed bill work in industries under federal jurisdiction such as railways, airlines, banks... but are not direct civil servants or employed by Crown corporations. The bill would increase the number of paid holidays from eight to ten. It would also allow for three weeks of vacations after six years service.

These gains reflect the prevalent policy towards unionized workers in the private sector. Employees and employers can jointly modify their schedule if the 40-hour week is respected and does not affect the quality of services given to the public. Ministerial approval is necessary to change the number of working hours.

About 500,000 employees in Canada are affected by this proposal. In some sectors, like banking, the unionization rate is very low, and a need exists for increased protection and improvement of working conditions. But the Government is competing with the unions in offering the workers typical union advantages.

It makes unionization more difficult because workers are less likely to see the advantages of joining a union. This lack of consciousness among workers profits only management.

By Paul Saunders

The most important North American union election in recent years takes place on February 8. The United Steelworkers of America (USWA), a 1.4-million-member

"international" union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, will choose a president, an executive board and regional directors.

The outcome of the election will have a direct impact on the Canadian labour movement. For Canadian members of U.S. based "international" unions, autonomy has always been a big issue. At present, the 30,000 USWA members in this country enjoy a fair amount of freedom vis-à-vis U.S. headquarters. For example, the no-strike clause in the last contract signed by the union has not been applied to the Canadian section of the USWA.

A Canadian, Lynn Williams of Ontario, is running for secretary, the number-two job in the union executive. Gérard Docquier, of Québec, is a candidate for Canadian director of the USWA.

The contest for president of the union has generated a great deal of controversy both inside and outside the labour movement. The present USWA administration supports Lloyd McBride, a traditional business unionist, against insurgent candidate Ed Sadlowski.

Williams and Docquier are both part of the McBride "team." Some Canadian members fear that a McBride victory would mean the extension of the no-strike clause into Canada.

McBride, who started in the steel mills at the age of 14, is praised by such labour figures as Lane Kirkland (AFL-CIO secretary) for being experienced, responsible and pragmatic.

His opponent, the 38-year-old

Sadlowski, is not the typical American labour official. The AFL-CIO establishment accuses him of being "demagogic and simplistic." They also resent his popularity and ability to identify with the rank-and-file.

Like McBride, Sadlowski began working in the steel mills at an early age. But the similarities between the two candidates end there.

For one thing, Sadlowski, unlike most AFL-CIO officials, questions the fairness of the North American economic structure. He told a *New York Times* reporter: "The workers and the boss have nothing in common. It is a class question."

Some of Sadlowski's statements harken back to the "bad old days" of the 1930's:

"I guess maybe I'm a romantic, but I look on the American labour movement as a holy crusade, which should be the dominant force in this country to fight for the working man and the underdog and make this a more just society."

In 1968, Sadlowski spoke out against the Vietnam War at the USWA convention. This was at a time when most American labour leaders were calling for escalation. Even more unforgivable in the eyes of the AFL-CIO hierarchy was Sadlowski's endorsement of George McGovern in the 1972 U.S. Presidential election, after George Meany had proclaimed organized labour to be officially neutral.

Support for Sadlowski has come from union members dissatisfied with the business-unionism approach favoured by outgoing USWA president I.W. Abel and "official" candidate McBride. Since 1973, the Experimental Negotiating Agreement, the brainchild of Abel and the top steel company executives, has substituted

arbitration in place of the right-to-strike. McBride would continue this arrangement.

Sadlowski, on the other hand, says that giving up the right-to-strike takes away the union's only effective negotiating weapon.

McBride and Sadlowski hold different views on participatory democracy within the union. Sadlowski wants workers to vote on collectively-bargained contracts, while McBride feels that such a practice would decrease the union's power in negotiations with the large steel companies.

Finally, Sadlowski sees the labour-management relationship as a continuing battle, whereas McBride stresses the possibility of co-operation.

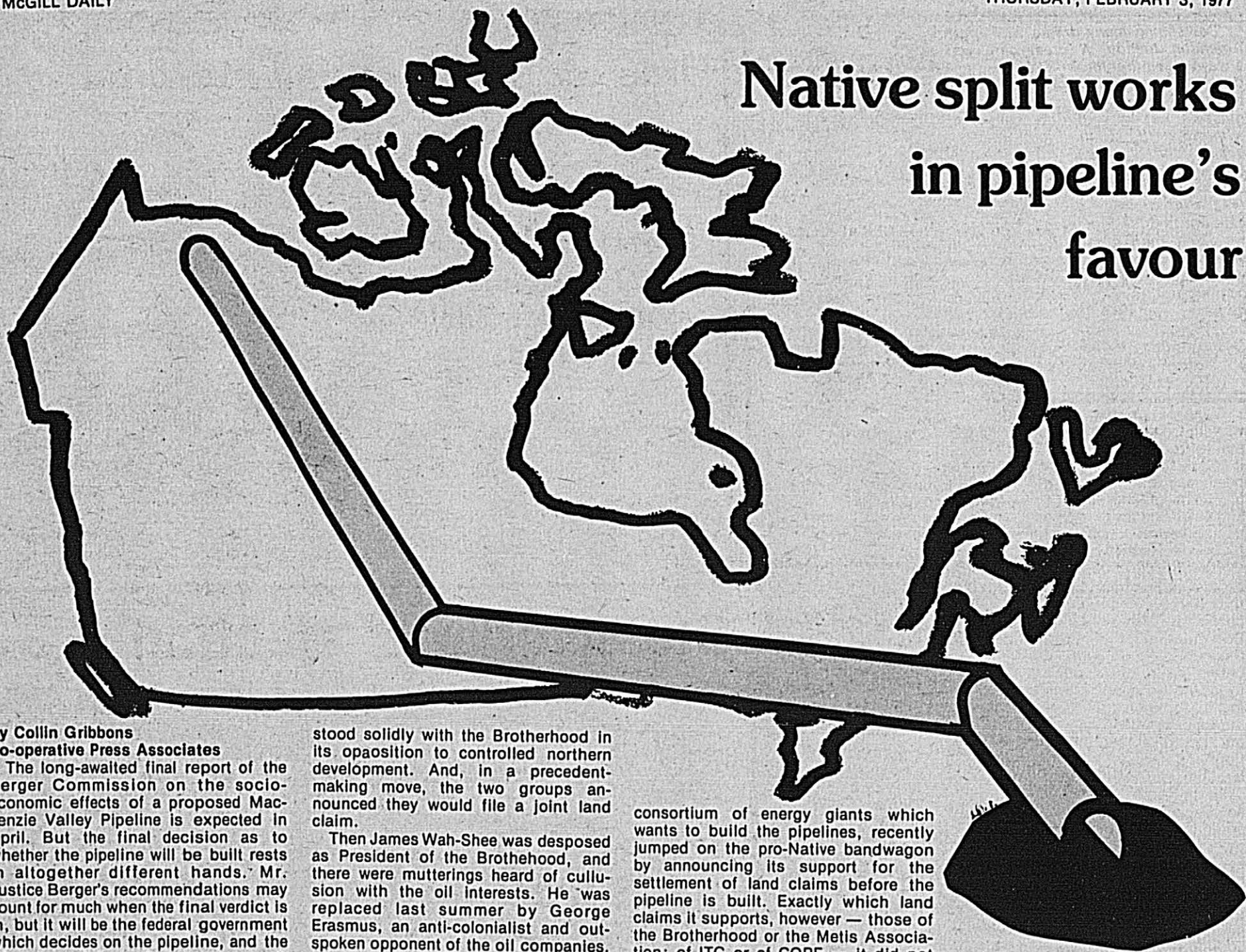
Sadlowski faces an uphill struggle, although he is backed by many prominent non-labour figures, including Theodore Sorensen, Richard Goodwin, Joseph Rauh and John Kenneth Galbraith. The powerful USWA and AFL-CIO apparatus stands behind McBride. Sadlowski's grass-roots campaign has been hampered by threats and acts of violence. A man handing out pro-Sadlowski leaflets in Texas was shot through the neck.

The February 8 election will determine more than the issues of Canadian autonomy and the right-to-strike. It is the perennial war of the established elders versus the idealistic newcomers. The conservative nature of North American unionism could be altered if Sadlowski wins. It should be remembered, however, that I.W. Abel (who Sadlowski has accused of being a sellout and worse) won the USWA presidency in the early 1960's on a reform platform. Co-optation seems to be the congenital disease of big labour leaders in North America.

## Steelworkers' election



# Native split works in pipeline's favour



By Collin Gribbons  
Co-operative Press Associates

The long-awaited final report of the Berger Commission on the socio-economic effects of a proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is expected in April. But the final decision as to whether the pipeline will be built rests in altogether different hands. Mr. Justice Berger's recommendations may count for much when the final verdict is in, but it will be the federal government which decides on the pipeline, and the oil and gas industry is not going to sit back and meekly allow the government to heed Berger's advice.

The energy consortium which wants the pipelines built is very much a live and well — and active. When Berger makes his final report, therefore, he may be outflanked on a number of sides. And even though he is a politician of consummate skill, Berger may be holding all the eggs in the anti-pipeline basket — and that could be dangerous.

Already, one of the major defensive lines against the pipelines has been broken. The organizations representing northern Native people have been split four ways. The first split surfaced in August, when the Indian Brotherhood and the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories came to blows over a proposed agreement in principle on their land claim.

The Brotherhood, representing status Indians, said it wanted an agreement with the Canadian government whereby the latter would recognize the Indians' aboriginal right. Loosely-defined, aboriginal rights allow the Native people to use and occupy their lands in a way consistent with their own culture, as they have done for hundreds of years. The Brotherhood says Indians have suffered under southern colonialism for centuries; that the financial interests have been taking profits from the land while Native people received none of the benefits. The status Indians want an end to that system of exploitation.

The Metis Association, however, has abruptly reversed its previous stand. Ever since land claims were discussed in the north, the Metis Association had

stood solidly with the Brotherhood in its opposition to controlled northern development. And, in a precedent-making move, the two groups announced they would file a joint land claim.

Then James Wah-Shee was desposed as President of the Brotherhood, and there were mutterings heard of collusion with the oil interests. He was replaced last summer by George Erasmus, an anti-colonialist and outspoken opponent of the oil companies.

Suddenly, trouble started with the Metis Association. A meeting at Camp Antler, near Yellowknife, in June widened a developing split between the leadership of the two organizations. The Metis executive refused to participate in a joint meeting to ratify the proposed land settlement agreement in principle in August, and the split was made public.

The Metis Association went so far in turning backwards that it told the final round of Berger hearings that it supported the construction of a pipeline immediately after settlement of land claims.

And the Association said it would submit a separate land claim in the Mackenzie Valley, even as the Brotherhood was presenting its own to Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Warren Allmand.

Now, the Inuit are also split. Coincidentally, their split came right after the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC) announced it was withdrawing its earlier, conciliatory, land claim and replacing it with a much tougher one.

COPE (the Committee for Original People's Entitlement), ITC's affiliate in the western Arctic, announced in late December that it, too would pursue its own claim, in the hope of obtaining a quick settlement.

The oil and gas companies, for now, are maintaining a low public profile. Aside from the television commercials telling us they need all the profits they can reap in order to explore for new sources of oil in the Arctic, they have not been saying much about the pipeline.

Indeed, Canadian Arctic Gas, the

consortium of energy giants which wants to build the pipelines, recently jumped on the pro-Native bandwagon by announcing its support for the settlement of land claims before the pipeline is built. Exactly which land claims it supports, however — those of the Brotherhood or the Metis Association; of ITC or of COPE — it did not mention.

The energy cartels are attempting to reverse their previous lack of success in convincing the public and the government that they should be allowed to run roughshod over Native interests in the north. There is no solid proof to support a contention that the oil companies engineered the split between the Native groups in the north. But Canadian Arctic Gas has picked up on the new turn of events with surprising speed.

Letters were sent on Arctic Gas letterhead to the major church papers in Canada, asking that they consider publicizing the Metis position on land claims — the new position, that is. Enclosed were glossy, slick information kits put together by the company, and a copy of the Metis Association's presentation to the Berger Commission, stating the pipeline should be built as soon as possible. The church papers — Anglican, United and Roman Catholic — had been avowedly pro-Native in their coverage of land claims in the north.

What of the federal government? In the end, it will be the government which makes a final decision on the pipeline.

It will do so on the advice of the National Energy Board, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Berger Commission, the US government (which favours a Mackenzie Valley pipeline to transport gas to the energy-hungry midwest) and probably a host of other agencies.

The National Energy Board (NEB) will have an important role to play in advising the government. So far, the NEB's performance has been less than shining. Its chairman was caught in an

oil company-run fishing camp last year, for instance. Some embarrassment ensued. But that was only the tip of the iceberg.

It was the NEB which, up until a couple of years ago, was telling us that Canada had enough oil reserves to last for centuries. Then, however, the oil companies changed their estimates, and the NEB (which gets its data directly from the companies) swiftly followed suit. Now, the estimates seem to be changing every month. In short, no one knows how much oil Canada has left, least of all the NEB.

Coincidentally, the NEB, which has been holding hearings for some months on the feasibility of the pipeline, will start investigating the socio-economic implications of the pipeline at the same time as the Berger Commission makes its report. So there is a possibility of the Berger report being outflanked politically on yet another front. The NEB, which has a pro-industry reputation, will certainly say that the socio-economic effects will not be so great as to favor a decision not to build the pipeline.

Warren Allmand will say that he is caught in the middle of two warring native factions. He has already said there will only be one land settlement in the Mackenzie Valley. That puts him in the perfect position of having to make the great Canadian compromise.

So Justice Berger holds all the anti-pipeline cards right now, and that is dangerous. If the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is to be stopped, that situation must change within the next several months.



"I've shared many drinks with Irish-American friends. A great care was always taken that the whiskey we drank did not originate in Northern Ireland, and ceremoniously raising our shot glasses, we downed this 'righteous' with the words 'Up the Irish.' But after seeing and speaking to Bernadette Devlin I know I won't be doing that again soon. It occurred to me at that time that what we were doing was taking care not to drink Protestant liquor, that we didn't know a damned thing about what was going on in Ireland, and that we didn't really care. We were concerned strictly with the Irish literary heritage, and with the accompanying boozy poesy for which we're renowned... but nothing further."

—B.C. in McSorley's Ale House, New York.

When Bernadette Devlin McAliskey was first across the international press as the youngest Member of Parliament, it was 1969. What had begun as peaceful protesting in Northern Ireland had turned into full-scale street warfare, and British troops had been called in, supposedly to protect the Northern Irish from one another.

In North America there appeared to be some type of grass roots rebellion in the making. The protests seemed more pervasive than strictly anti-war. In December of that year, Bernadette Devlin went to Columbia University and before an overflow crowd of several thousand, exhorted listeners to believe in the common cause; that while the struggle in Ireland may not exactly be our fight it is none the less everyone's fight insofar as it is a struggle for freedom and for human dignity.

Seven years later, December, Bernadette returned to Columbia. The condition in Northern Ireland remained the same, but the situation over here had certainly changed—as had Bernadette Devlin.

Speaking before about 800 people in the gymnasium, Devlin re-examined the historical reasons for the conflict in Northern Ireland and pressed her campaign for helping victims of the state of emergency in South Ireland. However her ultimate message carried a new twist: "If you Americans really want to help us, build the struggle in your own country." The struggle, for Devlin, is the struggle toward socialism.

#### Two views of the conflict

There are two views the rest of the world holds toward the strife in Ireland, Devlin said. One is that there is some kind of "racial aberration drawing the Irish into constant conflict", that there is a medieval religious war going on in Ireland. The second view is that Ireland is being torn apart by a small group of "pathological political killers".

"These views are gratis of the public's willingness to believe whatever it reads in the newspapers or sees on television", she said.

Citing from her plain-spoken autobiography, *The Price of My Soul*, Devlin gave a brief summary of the evolution of Northern Ireland to clarify "just what the real issue is to be presented."

#### Historical perspective

According to Devlin, in 1609 the British Empire transplanted thousands of Scottish Presbyterians to the nine counties of Northern Ireland that composed the ancient kingdom of Ulster. These Protestant colonists were meant to keep the rebellious Irish under control, and they did, insofar as they formed an upper class and became the landed gentry, while the Irish Catholics formed the peasant class. "The tradi-

### Bernadette Devlin:

## Second class citizenship and the Catholics in Ulster



by Jeff Kessler  
CUP, Quebec Bureau

tional hatred between the colonists and the colonized, the have and the have-nots, was further complicated by religious hatred. Politics and religion have never separated themselves in Northern Ireland."

In 1801, with the Act of Union, Ireland's linen and wool economy was sacrificed for the British cotton industry. Devlin commented that "this caused a resurgence of nationalist activity, generally nonsectarian, which culminated in Easter Rising of 1916".

"The citizens of Ulster took very little part in this doomed revolution", partly, Devlin pointed out, because of poor organization. Whatever the reason, the northern counties were already regarded with hostility by the south—they were called "Orange," condemned for being the offspring of Protestants who had supported the Dutch William of Orange against James II, the Catholic King of England, in the late 17th century.

The Easter Rising may have failed, but that action and the fact that in 1918 Ireland peacefully voted to be removed from the British Empire, forced the British to realize they could hold on no longer. In 1921 Ireland was divided, forming the Free State to the south. Six predominantly Protestant counties went to the formation of Northern Ireland: they were six of the nine counties of Ulster.

#### Streetfighting pacifist

Devlin came to be involved in the pacifist movement in 1969 while still a student at Belfast. These peaceful protest marches quickly deteriorated into street fighting. In a country where unemployment is so high, where housing is such a problem, and where a large segment of the population, the Catholics, are treated as second-class citizens, religious tension is still high. In Derry, in 1969, it appeared that the Protestants were going to slaughter the Catholics. The police were unable to contain the streetfighting, and the predominantly Protestant B-Men, a special civilian militia, were called out. Finally

British troops were brought in to keep the peace. The Catholics cheered their arrival, heedless of the fact that British troops were once again on Irish soil.

Devlin said that when she brought this up in a speech, reminding the Catholic crowd that the British had come not to protect the Catholics, but to preserve the State of Northern Ireland, she was booed off the rostrum by her fellow Republicans. That she can say "I told you so" is no comfort to this small but powerful woman.

That is the background of the present conflict in Northern Ireland. "I would love to say it is a class struggle," Devlin sighed. "But it's not. It is a day-to-day struggle against oppression, against second-class citizenship."

In an interview, Devlin commented on the women's peace movement presently taking place in Northern Ireland: "They have no politics. The oppressed cannot be the first to lay down their weapons. They would be walked all over. These women's demands for peace are demands by the oppressed to the oppressed."

#### The situation in the south

Devlin was gravely concerned about a new twist in the turn of events in supposedly free South Ireland where the constitution has been suspended and the basic rights of citizenship have been denied—all in the name of law and order. A state of emergency has been declared "...as South Ireland batters down the hatches to prevent the onslaught of terrorist activity from the North".

"Press censorship has been taken so far that newspapers have been told they are responsible for the views expressed in letters to the editor", said Devlin.

Alleged criminals, she added, if they are said to be political activists, can be tried without jury in special political courts. All one needs for this is the word of one policeman.

Devlin came to America to protest one such case. Marie and Noel Murray, a young couple in their mid-twenties,

were arrested for bank-robbery and the alleged shooting of an off-duty policeman in the course of the crime. They were arrested as political activists, though they belong to no party or movement, and were interrogated for seven days without the benefit of counsel. After seven days of interrogation the police emerged with a signed confession. The Murphys were tried without jury, and most of their trial was conducted with the Murphys themselves in absentia. The automatic sentence for the murder of a policeman is death. The Murphys have very little time to live before they are hanged, and Devlin's trip to the US had been to collect signatures protesting the hanging.

The Murphys, Devlin said urgently, "are the easiest people to hang. They have no political affiliation." No one has been hanged in Ireland for 30 years. The Murphys will be the first, Devlin said, and they will be the first of many. The Murphys are just the beginning, Devlin continually stressed. "Anyone who is said to be a political activist by any one policeman can be tried without jury and be hanged."

Devlin told Canadian University Press: "We have cut ourselves in two tightening our belts. There is no way this system can give us all we want. They can't afford to treat us equally—there's no room in the system. And despite what the British would have you believe, capitalism and socialism cannot exist in harmony."

There are two priorities in the Irish struggle for freedom, she said. The first is to remove the British troops from Irish soil, and the second to create a socialist reform in Ireland. "As it is," she added, "South Ireland is quickly evolving into a satellite state of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland is so torn by dissension that people are not only jobless but homeless. We have to take back what has been taken from us: the means of production and distribution."

Discussing the need for socialism in America, Devlin said that the last time Americans admitted to a working class was during the Depression. Since then there is no one who will admit to being working class—anyone who has a job is considered middle class. "Everyone is so busy protecting what he has that no one knows what has been taken away."

"Your Mr. Rockefeller...well, far be it from me to suggest the man's a thief," Devlin chuckled. "And as for the Queen of England, she's not so much a thief as a receiver of stolen goods."

But the job of a socialist "revolutionary" is to work in the working class, "...to educate within the working class. We have so many dangerous reactionary ideas we have to educate ourselves out of", Devlin pleaded during her speech.

"Don't put on Che Guevara hats and raise your clenched fists and wave your rifles. Join the working classes."

"I'm not here to entertain you or tell you stories that will make your Irish hearts bleed", Devlin continued. "If you're really serious about helping us, raise your voices for the Murphys, but start building the struggle for socialism in this country."

The jubilant crowd at the close of Devlin's speech contrasted sharply with her grim and sad resignation minutes later when she talked to Canadian University Press about the women's peace movement and the situation in South Ireland.

One of the speech organizers, seeing how tired Devlin looked after her 20-day campaign in the US then commented, "I don't know. She's done so much work. But I looked around at the madly cheering crowd and felt a real surge of sadness. I just don't think Americans are ready for a revolution without party hats."



# Doing things in secret:

## McGill 1968

Modernization came late to Quebec, and thus came late to McGill. Late-blooming modernity makes of McGill a case study of exceptional clarity in the uses of liberalism, particularly post World War II academic liberalism — the ideology of the technocrats who came to dominate the industrialized world. In other institutions corporate liberalism had sunk its roots deeply and early established its hegemony — but not at McGill, the last bastion of the British Empire in colonial Quebec. At McGill, corporate liberalism had to be imposed over the protestations of colonial conservatives; Americans had to be imported to erase the British stamp and impose MADE IN USA on a needy but reluctant institution. At the end, even the radicals bore the trademark MADE IN USA, as if to complete McGill's theatre of the absurd.

The imposition of corporate liberalism upon a basically conservative institution was captured in a remarkable essay co-authored by Robert Chodos, Stan Gray, Mark Starowicz and Mark Wilson, "The Institutional Imperative", published in November, 1968. The article traces the evolution of McGill beginning with the twenty-three year reign of Frank Cyril James:

*If Principal Emeritus James were to return to the campus from his pastoral retirement in southern England, he would find its style of institutional leadership altered almost beyond recognition. James chose his deans and department chairmen with unassailable autocracy, quiet clubhouse racism, and a marked fondness for British academics who were willing, like himself, to do a stint of administration in the colonies. Not even a token Catholic, Jew or French Canadian disturbed the Anglo-Saxon monotony of the Board of Governors... The colonial style was not unsuited to the McGill of those times. There was no chance anyway of money from Quebec or from Ottawa through Quebec; Duplessis was implacably anti-Ottawa and anti-education, and no effort of McGill could turn his head.*

*Suddenly, in 1959, Duplessis died. The twentieth century began to course through the veins of the Quebecois, and soon after the Lesage Liberals were elected in Quebec, public support of universities became a distinct probability.*

*And almost as suddenly, James and his kind of lieutenants became a liability to the institution. Their understanding of politics in general and Quebec in particular ranged somewhere between Lord Durham's and Rudyard Kipling's.*

By the end of 1962 James had been removed and McGill was beginning to receive grants from the Lesage government. McGill had moved from being the last bastion of the British Empire to an institution required to operate in political terms, whose developing nature interacted with the desires and interests of its different constituencies. Maintaining and increasing grants from the Lesage government rested upon McGill's ability to maintain an acceptable public image, and furthermore raised the problem of public relations — a plebian consideration which had not troubled Cyril James. McGill's dependence upon funding from the province brought yet another dimension to McGill's public relations: the aggressively awakening French population of Quebec. Finally, after 1965, McGill faced a student movement that, learning from an international movement, grew in militancy, sophistication and intellectual exaction beyond the limits of accommodation that the institution was willing to make. For McGill, this meant that:

*the dominant institutional imperatives of present-day McGill have emerged: [1] to preserve a position of strength in negotiating to maintain its share of financial support from the Quebec taxpayer, and generally maintain the essentials of its position in Quebec education; [2] to present a public face of progress and stability; [3] to contain, repress, and pacify student militancy which called into question the essentials of McGill's institutional character.*

*These imperatives have caused a strain on McGill's resources and historical nature. A private university, an Anglo-Saxon preserve, an institution heavily weighted towards natural science, medicine and engineering, suddenly was greatly in need of social scientists of political understanding, negotiating skill and progressive images; and this at a time when McGill's old-style elite was barely prepared to trust such people, let alone give them administrative control.*

McGill had always done so poorly in the humanities and social sciences that the layer of competent people to meet the new imperatives was perilously thin. Between 1962 and 1966 McGill had made Michael Oliver—Vice-Principal (Academic). Oliver presented the image of the new McGill—politically progressive, intellectually competent, a liberal who would act as a bulwark against the hard-liners in the Administration. Labour mediator H.D. Woods presided over the collection of empire-building departments known as the Faculty of Arts and Science. Maxwell Cohen was Dean of Law, and Social Science Vice-Dean Saul Frankel "had become the Administration's key negotiator in dividing up the pie of Quebec government grants among the universities." *Every full Professor of Political Science except one now carried a heavy administrative load.*

We argued before that the essence of academic repression was its secrecy and its mystification—its endless stream of public propaganda to mystify its internal nature. McGill presents an unusually clear picture of why and how secrecy and mystification become essential. Whereas most modern universities have been "modern" since 1900, McGill entered the 20th century only in 1959, previously insulated by Quebec's colonial contradictions: now those very same colonial contradictions force McGill into super-heated "modernization." Internally, McGill is split between the men of the *ancien regime* of Cyril James and the "new men" (most of them from the United States) who are classic examples of what C. Wright Mills called "bureaucratic entrepreneurs." Indeed, this split was to cut deeply into the whole university, but especially into the Political Science and Sociology Departments. McGill was caught in external contradictions as well. On the one hand, it needed to revamp its image to get its cut of the pie in the Quebec Liberal's Quiet Revolution; McGill must try to repaint its image from conservatism to "stable but progressive." This was resisted by the old guard. On the other hand, McGill (whose interests were tightly interlocked with Canadian and American big business) had also to attempt to cajole the Quebecois into acceptance of McGill's mission in French Canada. There is, of course, but one "Institutional imperative" for McGill to "preserve a position of strength in negotiating to maintain its share of financial support from the Quebec taxpayer, and generally maintain the essentials of its position in Quebec education." What unfolds around the PSA (Political Science Association) strike and Stan Gray is a battle of styles dictated for and against by the new political situation.

Yet our understanding of these styles is essential, for while we can easily identify the hard-liners, the conservatives and their allies, it is the liberals who best serve the real powers and whose very function is to mystify: to sound progressive with the left hand while the right hand engages in actions designed to "contain, repress and pacify." And all of this in order "to present a public face of progress and stability." The "Institutional Imperative" provided a number of case studies that are gems of stylistic analysis that reveal the functions of the "new men" of McGill. The reader is urged to keep in mind that "radical" often meant opposition to the conservatism of the James era at McGill and the Duplessis era in Quebec. By 1968 the "radicals" are "liberals," most of whom fit into a common mold:

*It's funny how old age makes radicals into reactionaries. Take university professors, for example. Many of them once thought that nothing less than flaming purgatory would make the world habitable. They descended on the known world from hunger, from vague and unwarranted ethnic origins, from the east end of Montreal, intent on shrouding the mountain in a mist of anti-establishment vitriol.*

*But then something happened. A bizarre sun rose in their previously cheerless world—a sun compounded of academic recognition, tenure, money, status. And the vitriol evaporated, leaving a residue of cynicism, regret, bitterness and political sclerosis.*



McGill Principal Locke Robertson



## Censoring the Daily...

In the Fall of 1968 McGill, after a long history of political passivity, began to heat up in the aftermath of the UGEQ debates and the anti-Administration demonstrations over censorship of the *McGill Daily*. Three students had emerged as leaders in the fall of 1967 and the spring of 1968: Bob Hajaly, Mark Wilson and John Fekete. Students for a Democratic University (SDU), a product of the *Daily* crisis, became increasingly radical organization, especially after Stan Gray—newly returned from Oxford—became its chairman. When the *Daily* published John Fekete's column on November 3, 1967 it contained the infamous political satire from the *Realist*. The next day, Rocke Robertson laid charges of "obscene libel" against Fekete, Pierre Fournier, editor of the supplement in which the column appeared, and Peter Allnut, editor of the *Daily*. In response, 750 students led by SDU staged a demonstration against Robertson's action while 200 slept in the administration building. The following day, SDU, following Gray, pulled out when the administration made some minor concessions. However, 60 students remained in the building and the next night some of them entered the Principal's office, whereupon the Administration called the police. Stan Gray, having returned to the action, and one other person were arrested. According to Chodos:

*Administration-student relations now resembled a state of open war. The Administration's action against Fekete, Fournier and Allnut was a display of naked power, and SDU and its supporters had responded using the only power they had. . . Months later, Fekete, Fournier and Allnut received reprimands and the sit-in students were put on probation; the damage the Administration had done to its own position—with the aid of a left that knew how to use confrontation politics effectively—was far more serious. One by-product of the new situation (in marked contrast to the situation two years earlier) was the appearance of a bare left-wing majority on campus. In March, 1968, Bob Hajaly was elected president of the Students' Society. . . Ian Hyman and Peter Foster, running with Hajaly as a slate, captured the two vice-presidencies.*

The advent of the Hajaly, Hyman and Foster slate was reported by Kitty Hoffman in the Fall of 1968:

*Hajaly/Hyman-Foster ran as a slate last year, they were elected as a slate, and they still work as a tight group. . . Hajaly is the cerebral one of the three. . . It was he who outlined the theoretical basis of the executive's policy: "The most important thing is democratizing the university to change the type of education, given the relation between the university and society, leading to the eventual use of the university as a model for the democratization of society."*

This issue contains the second in a series of excerpts from "Things Which Are Done In Secret," a book recently published by former McGill sociology professor Marlene Dixon. (Black Rose Books, 1976.)

Dixon's book is an indictment of the Administration and conservative faculty of McGill University. Today's excerpt deals with the years 1968 and 69.

Italicized sections used by Dixon are quotes from the *Daily*.



In September, the *McGill Free Press* reported that the McGill Board of Governors approved recommendations for a Joint Senate-Board committee, and to open these meetings (except for cases involving "confidentiality"), and that "the most drastic changes will be in the composition of the Senate, whose membership will be increased from 38 to 65. Faculty representation will be 32 instead of 9; Arts and Science, the largest faculty, will alone have 14 members." McGill had moved to implement "Plan A," so to speak—student participation in order to avoid confrontation. The student pacification program also increased faculty representation, for which not a speck of gratitude was ever expressed. About the "open meetings" of Senate, Stan Gray was to write:

*The behavior of the individuals in the Senate meeting indicates that most of the members of a deliberative assembly become extremely tight-lipped when confronted with student observers. In debating Professor Frankel's motion on the CEGEPs, the decision-makers were in most instances capable of emitting only incoherent, qualified and brief mutterings. Statements by Vice-Principal Oliver, normally a very articulate and oily waffler, that "I think I deplore the students taking action" and "I feel ashamed remaining neutral in a matter like this" are striking examples of this phenomenon. . . Although there is [sic] no data to confirm this hypothesis, direct observation leads one to believe that most Senate members did not express their real preferences and opinions at this meeting. They only did not express their real preferences and opinions at this meeting. They only indirectly gave each other signals. . . Some of the less clever participants strongly objected, though in cryptic language, to many clauses in Professor Frankel's motion. But our poor motion-formulator was hamstrung: with a howling minority of destructive students present, he couldn't tell his colleagues what was so evident to the observers—that the motion was a carefully-worded evasion of all the issues, giving the appearance but none of the substance of a progressive stand. But, pushed up against the wall by the Senate cretins, Dr. Frankel emitted a direct stimulus to them: "There is nothing in the resolution that implies, in any way, support of the students' statement."*

Student "participation" in Senate and open meetings were to produce sufficient frustration, disillusion and cynicism to significantly contribute to the Political Science Association's vote to strike later in the year. The pattern of formal concession without real substance was to remain the norm throughout the brief life of McGill's student movement, to reach an apex of manipulative dishonesty in the Sociology Department's "Student-Faculty Caucus."



Hajaly



**ENGINEERING BLOOD DRIVE**

Prizes—Refreshments

**SPECIAL DRAW: An electric watch for 1st timers**

**February 2-3-4**

**A Pint for A Pint**

**10 am-6 pm**

continued from page 2

## MISCELLANEOUS

ANGLICAN EUCHARIST, simple, contemporary liturgy every Monday at 12:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. All welcome.

HELP S.T.O.P. stop smokers smoking. Volunteers needed for Tuesday lunchtime Union table and other days. Call 932-7267 for further information.

EL CHEAPO LUNCHES, daily 11:30 am to 2:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. Y'all come!

QUEBEC CARNIVAL, weekend of the 11-12-13 February. \$18 includes Auberge and transportation for 2 nights. Information after 7 pm, 931-5481.

GRADUATE STUDENTS—Writing an article, a thesis or a research paper? Having your work translated and circulated in French could land you a research grant, a job or a reputation in your field. Give it a thought and give me a call. I'm good, clean, fast and cheap. 523-2202 [Help curb inflation: clip this ad].

YOGA: Courses in yoga and massage; small informal atmosphere, located near McGill. Fully qualified instructor trained in India. Paul, 844-5234.

## LOST

COULD PERSON WHO removed briefcase Thursday afternoon from Library please return daytime address book to Library. Extremely important. Please. BH.

GLASSES with brown frames, last Thursday afternoon, McTavish area [McLennan-Leacock]. Reward. Call Herbie, 488-3684 or 737-2304.

## PERSONAL

PROBLEM? Feel you need to rap with a rabbit? Call Israel Housman: 341-3680.

Worship, social events, discussions, social action, study and prayer—call CHAPLAINCY SERVICE 382-5880.

29 years, educated HINDU-INDIAN GENTLEMAN wishes to communicate with lady from any nationality and religion. Object—matrimony. Reply care of Mrs. B. Gill, 2639 Mount Stephens, Victoria, B.C.

Anyone interested in SPORTS or WA? GAMES phone Brant, 288-3039 after 7 pm.

## FOR SALE

Few original PERSIAN RUGS at reasonable prices [must be sold]. Please call 932-7583, 284-8816.

## The Class of '77

(The Way You Are....)

If this is the year you graduate [and 4000 of you will...] you owe it to yourself to appear in the yearbook.

All photos must be taken by Tuesday, March 15. Avoid the last minute rush. Have yours taken this week. Information sheets available at the Union Box Office. The photographer provides: hoods and gowns free of charge, information and biography sheets.

No appointment necessary.

*Van Dyck*

& MEYERS STUDIOS

1121 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST — MONTREAL  
HOLLAND BUILDING WEST OF PEEL ST. STUDIO HOURS  
849-7327 Mon.-Sat. 9-5:30 p.m.  
Thurs. only 9-8:30 p.m.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER OF OLD MCGILL '77  
\*Only portraits taken at Van Dyck will be in yearbook.

## All That Jazz

## A History of Jazz on film

A multimedia presentation by David Chertok  
featuring:

Louis Armstrong  
Billie Holiday  
Benny Goodman  
John Coltrane  
Charlie Parker  
and many others

**Tonight**

8 pm Leacock 132

presented by

**McGILL  
ARTS & SCIENCE  
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY**

Free for A.S.U.S. Members with ID  
50c for other folk

Sorry folks,  
TU B'SHVAT wasn't  
yesterday...  
...it's TODAY!

You can still enjoy:  
Israeli Music  
Special Lunch \$1.59  
Plant a Tree \$3.00  
Holiday Fruit

12—2 pm



**HILLEL**

3460 Stanley  
Info. 845-9171

## HOSTARIA ROMANA

Businessman's Lunch  
One minute from  
Campus

2044 Metcalfe  
Tel. 849-1389

DINE HERE SOON  
Open 7 days a week

Union Cafeteria

## TODAY'S SPECIAL

Ravioli,  
Tomato Sauce  
Mixed Vegetables  
Tossed Salad  
Garlic Bread

**\$1.49**

11 am—2 pm



## 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA

starring Kirk Douglas and Peter Lorre

Monday, Feb. 7

L 132 8 pm 75 cents

Presented by:

**McGILL  
ARTS & SCIENCE  
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY**



Fri. Feb. 4:  
**East of Eden**

U.S.A. 1955, colour 115 min.  
Dir. Elia Kazan, w. James Dean, Julie Harris  
L 132 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

McGILL FILM SOCIETY  
presents:

Sat. Feb. 5:  
**Little Murders**

U.S.A. 1971, colour 110 min.  
Dir. Alan Arkin, w. Elliot Gould  
L 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

